

## FRANCE BRAGS OF ITS NAVAL TERROR.

Seems to Think Its Submarine Destroyer Beats the Holland Boat.

DISCUSSED BY DEPUTIES.

M. Grousset Says the Craft is a Success, Despite a Combine of Iron Manufacturers.

### PARIS.

Jan. 19.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day M. Paschal Grousset, Radical Socialist, introduced the question of submarine boats, with which vessels, he said, successful experiments had been conducted at Toulon, the French naval stronghold in the South of France.

In so doing, the Deputy pointed out the importance of this matter, which, he alleged, would produce a revolution in naval tactics. He further declared that a syndicate of iron manufacturers had for twelve years opposed the construction of submarine boats and had tried to prevent the success of the experiments in those vessels. Therefore he moved the appointment of a committee to examine into the question and asked for urgency on his motion.

The Minister of Marine, M. Lockroy, opposed M. Grousset's motion, and asked that a committee of the Chamber of Deputies be appointed to deal with the question, which, he added, was in charge of specialists.

The trials of the *Gustave Zede*, he continued, had shown that she possessed the required capabilities not only for fighting torpedoes under water, but for navigability under water. France, the Minister also said, was in the possession of a practical submarine boat.

The Chamber rejected the motion for urgency by a vote of 357 to 121.

### Special Cable to the Journal.

(Copyright, 1899, by New York Journal and Advertiser.)

Paris, Jan. 19.—The news from America of the highly successful tests of the Holland submarine boat has pushed the French naval authorities on the work which they have been devoting to two boats of the same class.

There have been repeated tests recently, both off Cherbourg, on the north coast, and off Toulon, in the Mediterranean. The most successful trials have been made with the *Gustave Zede*. Of course, the vessel's secrecy is maintained, and even false reports have been given out. Contrary to what has been written, however, the *Gustave Zede*, I am informed by a competent naval authority, has at no time proven unsatisfactory.

Now the French papers are beginning to crow over this boat's performance. Since the recent trials at Toulon, when the *Gustave Zede* disappeared at will, attacked and torpedoed the *Magenta*, both while at anchor and under way, the assertion is being made that a revolution in naval design must follow.

I am able to state positively, however, that this craft cannot do far more than lie beneath the surface to conceal its approach either under a searchlight at night or in the daytime. The eddy left in her wake betrays her position at a distance of several yards, which is the correct distance for the use of auxiliary guns intended to ward off the attack of torpedoes.

When first tested, the *Gustave Zede* was blind. That is, the helmsman was compelled while under water to steer by an *eye*. Two days later, however, the vessel had since then invented an eye for her, through which accurate steering can be made. It is constructed on the same principle as a diver's refracting spectacles, correct the refraction of the water, and clear vision possible under the

and submersible torpedo boat. That is, the helmsman is trying out of a different *eye*. The *Gustave Zede*, it is said, is a "diver's" refracting spectacles. It is a naval engineer. Its construction will be ready for her weeks. The Minister of Marine declares that he is to go to sea in a few days, and that he is to increase her speed by decreasing the distance between the hull and the keel. The *Gustave Zede*, it is said, is a "diver's" refracting spectacles. It is a naval engineer. Its construction will be ready for her weeks. The Minister of Marine declares that he is to go to sea in a few days, and that he is to increase her speed by decreasing the distance between the hull and the keel. The *Gustave Zede*, it is said, is a "diver's" refracting spectacles. It is a naval engineer. Its construction will be ready for her weeks. The Minister of Marine declares that he is to go to sea in a few days, and that he is to increase her speed by decreasing the distance between the hull and the keel.

## BEAUREPAIRE'S ACTION DUE TO PERSONAL PIQUE.

French Senate Indorses the Minister of Justice by a Heavy Majority.

Paris, Jan. 19.—The Senate to-day indulged in another somewhat noisy debate on the subject of the alleged partiality and slowness of the Court of Cassation.

The Minister of Justice, M. Lebel, defended the Court and urged the necessity of maintaining a complete separation between legislative and judicial powers. He also said he believed that M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire's resignation of the Presidency of the Civil Section of the Court of Cassation was due to pique, because he thought that insufficient deference had been shown him.

A resolution approving the views of the Minister of Justice was adopted by a vote of 212 to 28.

## THE BISMARKS ARE DESERTING FRIEDRICHSRUH.

Prince Herbert Goes to Berlin, and the Count and Countess Rantzau Are Also Absentees.

Hamburg, Jan. 19.—It looks now as if the *Friedrichsruh* Castle will be altogether abandoned by the Bismarck family.

Prince Herbert has selected a permanent residence in Berlin, and the Count and Countess Rantzau have also left *Friedrichsruh*, as the latter, who was deeply attached to her father, cannot bear to live in the place where both her parents died. The remains of Germany's greatest statesman are still in the historic castle, guarded day and night by armed men. Here they will remain until April 1, when they will be transferred with imposing ceremony to the now almost completed mausoleum.

Elaborate preparations are being made at considerable expenditure by B. Suita & Co., the well-known cloak manufacturers, pending the opening in the near future of the store at the southwest corner of Broadway and Fourteenth street as an establishment for the sale of cloaks, capes and ladies' wraps of every description. Special attention is being given to the show rooms, where models of latest fashion and artistic design will constantly be kept on exhibition. The store will be in charge of Mr. T. Heller, who has so long been identified with the New York trade. It is destined to make the store an attractive and comfortable resort for visitors who desire to be kept constantly informed of the latest fashions.

## BERNHARDT'S PLAY WILL STIR FRANCE.

Actress Tells of What She Believes Will Be Her Crowning Triumph.

APPEALS TO PATRIOTISM.

Rostand Writing the New Piece, Which Deals with the Glories of the Napoleonic Regime.

### ROME.

Jan. 19.—Sarah Bernhardt, who is delighting the Romans in the Ballet Theatre in her personifications of the heroines of d'Annunzio's latest dramas, has granted the Tribune an interesting interview.

In response to the question as to her plans for the near future, she said: "When I return to Paris I hope to find that Rostand has finished his 'Aiglon,' which he is writing for me. It will be the crowning success of my histrionic career. It will be a brilliant triumph. You have no conception of the patriotic intensity of the play. It teems with intoxicating, patriotic poetry; it will stir France to a whole-souled love of country. Listen to the plot:

"The Duke of Reichstadt, a son of Napoleon, a Frenchman, who must adopt a German name, and who is compelled by his relatives from his mother's side to hate the land which was made great and glorious by his father, is the central figure. Oh, how Rostand makes this hero to battle and conquer one by one the obstacles that thwart his patriotic fervor on every side."

"If 'Aiglon' is not ready, I will play 'Hamlet,' which Schwabe is translating for me. Schwabe, like none other, understands the language of Shakespeare, and I am sure of a beautiful and reliable text."

"Sardou is writing 'The Witch' for me, a Spanish drama of soul-stirring contents. There are scenes in this play that will move the most callous to tears. Besides these *Catulle Mendes* is preparing a fine piece in verse for me, and *Lemaitre* has also a new play under way."

Mme. Bernhardt, speaking of her espousal of the naturalist school of dramatic art, explained that her success was founded on her rejection of idealism from the first. "Profound reflection," she said, "has produced my success. We modern artists cannot afford to be as superficial as our predecessors. The world is not satisfied nowadays with the old time 'everything-ends-well' dramas, as seldom realized in real life. The naturalist school alone will finally prove successful. Then we have to reckon with the rapid progress of the socialistic movement, which impels all men to cast their glance on the miseries of our proletarian fellow men. For everybody, in a measure, is guilty of the sufferings of his fellowman. Only the artist, who thoroughly realizes these conditions, can reproduce life on the stage. When I use the words 'profound reflection' I do not confine myself to the reflections of the mind, but to the deep, yearning sympathies of the heart."

## BARBADOS REFUSES TO BORROW OF ENGLAND.

The Proposed Imperial Loan Said by Planters to Cover a Scheme to Gobble Everything.

Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 11.—(Correspondence.)—Mail advices from Barbados bring news of the appearance of signs of a serious reaction setting in there in connection with the proposed plan for reestablishing the island's prosperity.

The present trouble is a twofold one. In the first place it has been discovered that one of the conditions attached to the Imperial loan to the planters, making the advances that mortgages on the estates, prevents nearly all the proprietors availing themselves of the relief, as they are already mortgaged through the disasters due to the sugar business. In the second place, it is alleged that Mr. Chamberlain, knowing this, deliberately designed the condition to further the interests of the great Lipton scheme to swallow up the West Indian sugar industry.

The planters say that all they need is fair play by abolishing or neutralizing the European bounties, when they could raise all the capital needed to trouble Imperial aid, as now proposed. The sugar planters declare they will not play into the hands of the so-called Lipton schemes.

## Scenes in Samoa Where the United States and England Have Clashed With Germany.

House of Chief Laumanutafu.

MADE A CRIMINAL BY HIS HEAVY SENTENCES.

Joseph Dealing, an English "Habitual," Makes a Speech to the Judge of Unexampled Bitterness.

London, Jan. 19.—The plea of Joseph Dealing, a prisoner before the Croydon Sessions, has aroused the interest of penologists as to the advisability of severe sentences. Dealing, an habitual criminal, was on trial for a petty burglary. He was sentenced to three years' penal servitude. Then he addressed the Court:

"I am not at all troubled about the sentence Your Honor may pass upon me," he said. "What effect can it possibly have on my case? Did not the late Sir Thomas Edridge make the mistake twenty years ago of a heavy sentence for one of my first offences—a trivial one—while the late Sir William Harcourt sentenced me to seven years' penal servitude for stealing a pair of boots?"

"I tell you that I have been driven to seek redress by these outrageous sentences. Fill up the measure of your iniquity; send me back whence I came, to those sweet reformers in prison, who have given me more kicks than halfpence."

Road to Stevenson's House.

Chief Maui'a, One of the Supporters of Mataafa.

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Sara Bernhardt, Who Will Be Rostand's Heroine.

## CHILLS KEEP THE POPE IN HIS ROOM.

Unable to Consult with Cardinal Rampolla in Regard to the Ecumenical Council.

Special Cable to the Journal.

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Rome, Jan. 19.—On account of the chills which the Pope contracted on Wednesday His Holiness was compelled to remain in his bedchamber to-day and could not grant an audience to Cardinal Rampolla, who is preparing the programme for the Ecumenical Council, which is to convene in Rome before the end of the year.

This great gathering of archbishops and bishops from all parts of the world will consider the inauguration of a number of drastic reforms in the Catholic Church. One of these may result in a proclamation by the Pope that in future church ceremonies may be conducted in any of the modern languages, though the preference should be given to Latin.

## NEWFOUNDLAND MADE HAPPY

Chamberlain's Offer to Compensate for the French Shore the Cause.

St. John's, N. F., Jan. 19.—The speech of the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, at the banquet of the Wolvenhampton Chamber of Commerce last night, in which he declared Great Britain's readiness to compensate France for relinquishing her treaty rights on the Newfoundland French shore, gives general satisfaction here, being regarded as evidence of Mr. Chamberlain's determination to push the question to a speedy settlement.

The members of the Colonial Ministry are delighted at the spirit in which Mr. Chamberlain is treating the matter. They believe that France, fearing a repetition of the Fashoda incident, will readily support the British proposal.

## WILHELM TURNS HIS HAND TO MONUMENTS.

He Has Designed a Colossal Armad Archangel for the Battlefield of St. Privat.

Special Cable to the Journal.

Berlin, Jan. 19.—A colossal monument, designed by Emperor William himself, is to be erected on the battlefield of St. Privat, to complete the large group of smaller monuments which have been put up to perpetuate the memory of the heroes of the Franco-Prussian war.

The Kaiser's design represents a heavily armed archangel, with a mighty sword in one hand and a large laurel leaf in the other.

His Majesty, accompanied by the Empress, inspected the work yesterday in the studio of Professor Walter Schott, the eminent sculptor, and urged the artist to hasten the completion of the monument.

## ANOTHER REVOLT BREWING IN MACEDONIA.

Committees Will Soon Meet at Geneva to Plan the Overthrow of the Turks.

Vienna, Jan. 19.—Despatches from Macedonia indicate a reawakening of anti-Turkish agitation. The Macedonian committees are working with great zeal at the organization of a movement, which is planned for the Spring of 1900, which is intended to put an end to the unbearable excesses of the Turkish Albanians against the Christian population of Macedonia.

A congress has been arranged, and the Macedonian committees will meet on February 19 in Geneva, Switzerland. It means in reality the organization of another revolt, and the European cabinets will soon be faced by a new phase of the Eastern question.

## SOUDAN REMAINS A BRITISH FIEF.

In Every Detail of Its Government England Is to Be Consulted.

TO BE UNDER TWO FLAGS.

No Consular Agents Shall Be Received Without the Consent of Great Britain.

CAIRO.

Jan. 19.—The Official Gazette publishes to-day a convention between Great Britain and Egypt relating to the future government of the reconquered Soudan provinces.

After reciting that the provinces were reconquered by the joint military and financial efforts of the British and Khedivial governments, and setting forth the desire to give effect to the claims that have accrued to Her Britannic Majesty's Government by right of conquest—the claim to share in the present settlement and future working and development of the administration of the territories—and pointing out that the territories of Wady Halfa and Soudan may be most effectively administered in conjunction with the reconquered provinces, the convention proceeds as follows:

"It is hereby agreed and declared between the undersigned, duly authorized, that the word Soudan in this agreement means all the territories south of the twenty-second parallel of latitude which have never been evacuated by the Egyptian troops since 1882 or which, having been administered by the Khedive's Government prior to the late rebellion, were temporarily lost to Egypt and have been reconquered by the British and Egyptian governments acting in concert, or which may hereafter be reconquered by the two governments acting in concert."

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## GLAD TO RECEIVE CHONTE.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Mr. Waite, the United States Chief Justice, has called the State Department that Lord Salisbury, the British Premier, has said that Her Majesty would be glad to receive Mr. Chonte as Ambassador.

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## CUBAN ASSEMBLY'S BANQUET.

Cheers at Mention of McKinley, Lee and Sampson's Names.

Havana, Jan. 19.—General Mario Menocal, the Chief of Police; Domingo Mendez Capote, representing the Department of Government in the Cabinet of Advisers; and Juan Gualberto Gomez, of the Executive Committee, of the Cuban Assembly, will attend the banquet given at the Casino last night by the Cuban Assembly in honor of the Cuban chiefs.

Generals Brooke, Lee and Ludlow were invited. The two last mentioned sent representatives. The patriotic speeches delivered were all in favor of the immediate independence of Cuba. The names of President McKinley, General Lee and Rear Admiral Sampson were cheered. The Junta Patriotic did not accept an invitation to be present, showing that real jealousy exists between the Cubans.

## BURIAL OF SPANISH OFFICER.

Cervera's Chief of Staff Interred with Honors in the Pantheon.

Madrid, Jan. 19.—The remains of Captain Oviedo y Bustamante, who was Chief of Staff under Admiral Cervera, and who died at the end of July last from wounds sustained while fighting in the trenches at Santiago on July 2, have arrived at Cadiz, where they were interred in the Pantheon, where illustrious Spanish sailors find their last resting place.

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"The British and Egyptian flags shall be used together on both land and water throughout the Soudan, except in Suakin, where the Egyptian flag alone shall be used."

"The supreme military and civil command in the Soudan shall be vested in one officer, termed Governor-General, appointed by Khedivial decree, with the consent of Great Britain, and to be removed only by Khedivial decree with the consent of Great Britain."

The next clause gives the Governor-General absolute power to make, alter or abrogate by proclamation laws, orders or regulations for the good government of the Soudan and for the regulation, holding, disposal and devolution of property of every kind situate in the Soudan, but all such proclamations must forthwith be notified to the agent or Her Britannic Majesty at Cairo and to the President of the Khedivial Council. No Egyptian law, decree or enactment hereafter made or promulgated is to apply to any part of the Soudan save by the proclamation of the Governor-General.

Regarding the conditions under which Europeans shall be permitted to trade, reside or hold property in the Soudan, the convention says:

The subjects of any one or more powers. Import duties shall not be levied on goods from Egyptian territory, but they shall be leviable on goods from elsewhere. In the case of goods entering the Soudan at Suakin or any other Red Sea port, the duties must not exceed the amount leviable upon foreign goods entering Egypt. Duties may be levied upon goods leaving the Soudan, the rates to be prescribed by proclamation."

The convention provides that the jurisdiction of the mixed tribunals shall apply to no part of the Soudan except Suakin, and the whole Soudan, except Suakin, shall remain under martial law until the Governor-General proclaims otherwise. No consular agents shall be accredited to or allowed to reside in the Soudan without the previous consent of Great Britain. The importation or exportation of slaves is absolutely prohibited, and special attention is to be paid to the enforcement of the Brussels act of July 2, 1890, in respect to the import, sale and manufacture of firearms, munitions and distilled or spirituous liquors.

The convention, which is dated at Cairo, January 18, 1899, is signed by the Khedivial Minister of Foreign Affairs, Boutros Pascha, and Lord Cromer, British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt.

Glad to Receive Chonte.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Mr. Waite, the United States Chief Justice, has called the State Department that Lord Salisbury, the British Premier, has said that Her Majesty would be glad to receive Mr. Chonte as Ambassador.

## WHY WOOD WANTS A 50,000 ARMY.

Cuba's Climate, Says the General, Is Most Trying on the Men.

MALARIA THE GREAT ENEMY

He Does Not Believe That More Than Half of His Present Force Is Effective.

## WASHINGTON.

Jan. 19.—General Leonard Wood in his testimony before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to-day dealt especially with the troops required in Cuba. He explained at some length his estimate of 50,000 as the number of troops necessary to be kept in the entire island, saying that he had placed the number so high because the effect of the climate is such as to render a large percentage of American soldiers there ineffective for aggressive action. Malaria is the prevailing disease, and while not more than 20 per cent may be on the actual sick list, not more than 35 or 40 per cent will, as a rule, be found capable of effective action.

A day's active exercise would cause half of any force to drop out. Of his present force he did not believe that more than one-half was fit for effective service. As a matter of fact it could almost be said that no troops stationed there had escaped the diseases due to the climate. This fact accounted for the non-aggressive character of the Spanish campaign in the island and, he thought, explained why as many as 250,000 Spanish soldiers were required in the service there.

He had found that the Spanish were affected by the climate just as the Americans are, and also that the Cubans themselves were under constant liability to malaria. It was as good as to say that our troops in the island would become so acclimated that they would be able to resist disease. This was an important point, and if decided the next day would mean the frequent change of troops.

Replying to a question from Senator Tamm, General Wood said that it was feasible to construct a railroad line between Santiago and Havana, and that a Santiago line had agreed to guarantee the route for the enterprise. The most practical route would be along the central plateau of the island, and the General thought the enterprise would be a great success.

He spoke at considerable length on the resources of Cuba, saying that the island could make the marine gun the next year. Speaking of the timber of the island, he said the crosses of the railroads and the wharves at Santiago were composed largely of mahogany and other more valuable woods.

## MERCHANTS FIGHT ALGER'S SPANISH BANK.

Havana Business Men Determined Not to Recognize Any Relic of the Old Regime.

Special Cable to the Journal.

(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

Havana, Jan. 19.—Business men of all nationalities in Havana are combining to fight the Banco Espanol. An organization has nearly been perfected of most of the merchants in the city who will refuse to do business with the bank. They expect to make a test case soon and bring it before the new Supreme Court of Cuba.

The merchants say they are willing to pay their taxes to any officer of the United States that may be detailed to collect, but that they are determined not to recognize the Banco Espanol in its perpetuation of the Spanish regime.

## BROOKE AGAIN TIES UP SANTIAGO CUSTOMS.

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